

## THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. I. AUGUST 21, 1900.

## WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Mean Temperature—79.3 degrees.  
Minimum Temperature—77 degrees.  
Maximum Temperature—84 degrees.  
Barometer—30.05, 9.9 in.  
Rainfall—.34 inches.  
Mean Dew Point for the Day—68.  
Mean Relative Humidity—66.  
WINDS.

## WINDS.

Forecast for Today.  
Fresh trades with occasional showers in valleys.

## CANE SUGAR TO BE DETHRONED.

Ever since it was founded The Republican has been urging the cultivation of diversified crops in Hawaii. It has, so far as it could, pointed out the profits to be made from raising small fruits and vegetables for the markets of the mainland. Now that the duty is removed, all these products can be landed at San Francisco at a large profit. It has pointed out the fact that alfalfa and other food products for animals which are now shipped from the coast can be raised here to the immense profit of the grower.

In the face of the great prosperity of Hawaii as a sugar producer it is making a broad assertion to say that what is now Hawaii's great staple and source of profit will within a few years be her ruin if conditions do not rapidly change, but such is the fact, nevertheless. We do not wish to be an alarmist, but the time is fast approaching when Hawaii must turn her land to the cultivation of other crops than sugar cane. Sugar cane will always be a staple in this Territory because of the peculiar fitness of the soil, but some of the land must be devoted to other products.

As cotton was king in the South before the civil war, so is sugar king in Hawaii now. The result of the South only having one product was quickly seen when the war came on and the ports were blockaded. A southern writer in the Century in 1888, in describing the conditions in the South in the second year of the war, said that even the salt wells had not been developed and salt became a luxury. Rich as the South was in natural resources of iron and coal, the mines had not been developed, and not until 1894 was a small iron furnace in operation where Anniston, Ala., now stands. Factories of all kinds had been neglected and wagons and gun carriages were hard to secure. The South felt the effect of having given over all her energies to the cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of other industries.

The Republican publishes on another page today a summary of the sugar beet crops in seventeen states of the union as compiled by the Louisiana Planter. They show that the sugar beet industry is going ahead with leaps and bounds. The time is fast approaching when the United States will produce all the sugar it uses, aside from the manufacture of certain grades of candies, from the beet. The August number of the Beet Sugar Gazette contains letters from correspondents at twenty-five different factories in the United States from twelve different states, all of which speak in glowing terms of the good crops this year and the promise of more farmers in the vicinity to go into the cultivation of sugar beets.

These factories are located in districts where sugar beets will pay better than any other crop. They have not the advantages possessed by land owners in Hawaii, who can supplant sugar cane with oranges, limes, bananas, grapes, lemons, avocado pears, guavas and other fruits, not to mention garden vegetables which will yield as handsome, if not better, returns than sugar cane.

The Gazette further shows that new sugar factories are to be established in five states, notably North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Oregon. With all this growth in the beet sugar industry in the states growers in this Territory will do well to begin devoting some of the land in their possession to the production of other crops. Experiment with them, if nothing else, so as to take up what promises to be the most profitable when the day comes for a change, as come it will.

## ONE OF HAWAII'S BLUE LAWS.

There will be much work for the first legislature of Hawaii and it would seem at this time that with the great amount of needed legislation it would be well for the governor to call the legislature in extra session at the earliest possible date following the regular election in November. The Republican's correspondent at Walluku calls attention to the fact that one of the old blue laws of Hawaii is still in force on the statute books. Had this matter been called to any one's attention in the ordinary way it would not have been believed, for such a law would have seemed too preposterous for belief. Yet it is on the statutes and an attempt has been made to enforce it.

The particular blue law referred to

is to be found in chapter 56 of the Penal Code of Hawaii and reads:

"Upon the sworn complaint before any judge of a court of record, or district magistrate, by any party, that his wife has, without cause, forsaken his bed and board and refused and still refuses to cohabit with him, . . . such justice may issue a warrant to apprehend and bring before him the party so complained of. . . . If the offending party refuse to return and perform the duties of the marriage contract, she may be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the judge."

It remained for a Japanese slave driver to endeavor to enforce this law against a wife, who had run away from his ill-treatment and worse. What must have been the nature of the mind of the man who introduced such a law into a legislature or the minds of the men who voted for the passage of such an infamous measure? It will be the duty of the first legislature to quickly wipe from the statute books not only this law but all others of a similar nature. Let it go forth that the days of blue laws in Hawaii have gone never to return, just as they have in other sections of the United States.

What with the powers of the district magistrate, circumscribed as they evidently are, under the constitution of the United States, it will be necessary for the first legislature to at once proceed to pass legislation providing for county and municipal governments, for jails and workhouses and for the turning of the Oahu prisons into a penitentiary, which it already is, so far as its rules and regulations and the treatment of prisoners confined there can make it. As was pointed out in the libel case against the editor of The Republican, argued in the district magistrate's court yesterday, the Supreme Court of the United States makes a distinction between jail and workhouse sentences under city or county ordinances and sentences of a court to a penitentiary. The whole system of government in Hawaii is contrary to the American and to the English systems in that it centers all the authority and power in one centralized government, making no provisions for local self-government. This is Hawaii's misfortune and though she may suffer from it for the present, it will all be righted at the proper time and in the proper way. The events of the past week in the district magistrate's court have demonstrated as nothing else could the need of local self-government for Honolulu.

The Republican's first libel suit was short lived. It was thrown out of court by Judge Wilcox yesterday for want of jurisdiction, the complaint dismissed and the editor of The Republican. Now that it is out of the way, we give in another column the history of one case in court from the official records which will give readers an idea of the old way of doing things. The records afford many more such illustrations of the conduct of affairs.

Judge Estee is following distinguished precedent in refusing to naturalize men who cannot read or write the English language. The great Roger A. Pryor, formerly of Virginia and more recently a judge of the Supreme Court of New York, resolutely refused to naturalize any one who could not read and write the English language while he was on the bench in New York.

And so brother Kinney would like to have the grand jury take up his fight now, eh? Well and good. But we opine to the opinion that the straightforward business men composing the grand jury will conclude that it is a good idea for any man having a grievance to pay the expenses of his own litigation and not force the taxpayers of the Territory to pay his fiddling bill for him.

Several months ago it was claimed that the civic federation was at work on a city charter for Honolulu for presentation to the first legislature. Is it possible that the result of the Republican primaries last May caused some one to pull the strings which called off the civic federation from its work?

Judge Estee does not believe a man who has lived here five years and can neither read nor write the English language is good material for an American citizen. Right you are, judge, and The Republican wishes there were more like you on the bench.

And so Policeman Hanrahan is not an American citizen and has not been, despite his service on the police force since June 14th. Wonder how many illegal arrests and how many illegal prosecutions the gentleman has made in that time?

There may have been a time when the "naked form divine" of the natives may have pleased casual visitors to this coast. It does not do so any longer. The beaches ought to be cleaned of that sort of thing.

Some good work is being done in the re-paving of streets in the business district under Superintendent McCandless' direction.

The number of modern new buildings now in course of construction in Honolulu is evidence of the prosperity of the city.

Inter-island transportation should be lowered. The certain increase in business would warrant it.

## ONE OF THE OLD BLUE LAWS CALLED INTO USE.

## JAPANESE HAS HIS WIFE ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF DESERTION.

A Trial Before District Magistrate Robertson at Walluku That Attracts Attention—Defendant Discharged.

(Special Correspondence.)

Walluku, Maui, Aug. 18.—A case occurred in Walluku this week which clearly shows that there is still one old missionary blue law disgracing the statute books. It seems intolerable that any woman of whatever nationality should be forced by law to live with any man, even though he be her husband, for a single hour longer than she wants to; yet chapter 6 of the Penal code of this Territory gives the right to a husband to have his wife cast into prison for thirty days at hard labor if she leaves him and refuses to return, and for a second offense he may have her imprisoned for a whole year at hard labor.

A Japanese woman at Pala recently left her lord because, as she asserts, he had repeatedly beaten her, and she showed the marks on her person. This woman, she claimed, was because she would not consent to earn money for him by prostitution. She went out to earn her living by nursing in a family some miles away, and as soon as he found out where she was he had her arrested and brought before district magistrate Robertson at Walluku, who could not but see that the law required her to go back to her husband or go to prison. She replied that if she were kept ten years in prison she would prefer that to any more of the life she had been leading with that man.

Judge Robertson remanded her and caused some independent inquiry to be made into her case. A. N. Kepoika, though just back from his trip to Honolulu and loaded with arrears of business, volunteered to defend the woman for nothing, and did so, though the case occupied nearly two days of hard fighting in court. The husband approached the judge of the trial of cross & Coke to take his case, but the honor and the reward were declined. However, he secured the services of an attorney and put up a strong fight for the recovery of his chattel. Luckily the judge was a man and he found enough evidence on the side of the woman to warrant him in refusing to return her to her legal owner, although it was known that probably a preference on her part for another man had something to do with her rebellion against her liege lord and master.

The decision of the judge came as a great surprise to the husband's party, and an immediate appeal was noted and perfected and a strong attempt was made to have the woman kept in jail until the December term of court at Lahaina. Mr. Kepoika, however, stood manfully to his guns and threatened all kinds of things if his client was not liberated, which she finally was, and she is now with friends and free.

Captain Bamberg of the Salvation Army and others took a strong interest in the case and it has been quite a cause celebre in this quiet old town. The act of congress that admitted Hawaii as a Territory wiped out quite a number of the objectionable and un-American laws, but chapter 56 was evidently overlooked and should have immediate attention from the next legislature.

To compel a woman to live with a man she deserts, under penalty of imprisonment, is undoubtedly unconstitutional, yet as the law stands any ignorant magistrate can still impose such sentences, and the sufferer, to obtain redress, would have to face the expense and trouble of an appeal to a higher court and meanwhile, perhaps, lay in prison for months waiting till the appeal could be heard.

Truly, the paternal missionary fathers made some curious statutes. Just think for a moment of any Japanese procurer being able to invoke the law of the land to aid him in his nefarious proceedings.

## WHY HILO REALLY LAUGHS.

The Capital of Hawaii Island Grows Sarcastic.

(From the Hilo Herald.)

The auditor general of the Territory, H. C. Austin, doesn't feel like passing (favorably) upon a bill of about seventy dollars, incurred by the health department here in attempting (quite unsuccessfully) to guard against the plague in Hilo. It seems that the bill was incurred in employing a Kanaka (quite unworthy individual, of course) to remove various forms of filth on lower Front street. Whether the auditor general will in course of time and under the influence of a sufficient number of cocktails, prepared in the cocktail shaker previously furnished out of board of health funds, consent to pass a bill of this magnitude, contracted for such an irrelevant purpose as removing filth from lower Front street, is still a matter of doubt. The more optimistic and childlike believe that he will. The department in general at Honolulu seem inclined to look with suspicion upon any expenditure for objects not advertised in the government sheet. That is, they look thus upon them when they concern any portion of the Territory outside of Honolulu. Otherwise they find difficulty in auditing them—soon enough. It seems rather strange that when the money bags of the treasury were exhausted (and nobody knows how much more) to keep an army of loafers on alleged sanitary duty in Honolulu for months, that a small bill like this for preventive measures in Hilo is refused on the ground of no funds.

## AND HILO FILES A KICK.

Thinks Honolulu Gets More Than Its Share of Pie.

The Hawaiian Herald says: "When one considers the fact that Honolulu has spent more money on public improvements during 1900 than for four years previous, loose stones which have been lying in front of the post-office for eight months past rise as a mountain before the eyes of the Hilo taxpayers."

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